

anarchist. It does not appear to be essential that the anarchist doomed as a victim of the vendetta shall be even suspected of being connected with the outrage which calls for counter-assassination. It is a significant fact that the members of the new combination are neither ignorant nor poor. On the contrary, they are necessarily both intelligent and more or less wealthy.

The operations of the more recently organized conspirators against social order will increase in place of diminishing murder. Those who operate it will, as a natural consequence, be sought out by the anarchists and made the special objects of their murderous attentions. Hence the struggle bids fair to assume an aspect that will promise a Kilkenny cat termination. The government of France would act wisely if it should bend its energies toward the suppression of both sections of anarchists—the actuals and the alleged "antis."

Many years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield made a remark which exhibited the clearness of his perception in comprehending results, as growing out of incipient causes. Referring to anarchism, he characterized it as a developing revolutionary power, and asserted that, in course of time, it would require all the resources of the strongest governments to cope with it. There are existing symptoms which indicate that this able and far-seeing statesman was right. His view is in strict accord with the statements of both ancient and modern prophecy.

#### PAST AND PRESENT.

The following extract from a private letter from a friend who resides in Southern Utah revives the memory of past hardships, compared with the present circumstances which conduce to the physical comfort of the people. The writer was led to make the annexed statement by reflecting upon the temple ceremonies held in this city on the 6th of April last.

"I walked the morning the ground was broken for the foundation of the Temple from where the sugar works were afterwards built, on to the Temple Block. I went through frozen mud and slush, with my feet tied up in rags. I had on a pair of pants made out of my wife's skirt—a thin Scotch plaid; also a thin calico shirt and a straw hat. These were all the clothes I had. It was go that way or stay at home. It commenced to snow upon the crowd while we were together. I was not alone in my poverty. It was a small company, and there were many who were fixed as badly as I was. I said I should like to live long enough to see such a stupendous work completed, and wished that I might be there to see the cap-stone laid with shouting and to receive the favors and blessings of God in the structure."

#### IDAHO LABOR TROUBLES.

MAY DAY passed over quietly in this country. Few, if any, disturbances of a serious nature were reported. The number of strikes for the first week of May amounted to about sixty-two, involving 18,500 individuals. For the corresponding week of

1891, 49,000 persons were involved in strikes, and in 1890 54,000. These figures show that the strike evil is diminishing. The principal troubles are located in New England, but reports from Chicago, Baltimore and other centres state that great dissatisfaction prevails in certain trades, and that a crisis may be looked for on the 16th inst.

In Idaho labor troubles of a menacing character have developed within the past week. The mine-owners and their operatives are at war over a question of wages and hours of labor. But there is a probability that the issue will go beyond wages. The bill now before Congress for the repeal of the silver-lead ore tariff law is likely to figure in the Idaho trouble. Mine-owners are in favor of retaining the law on the ground that by it they are enabled to pay their men better wages. The men are about to petition Congress for the repeal of the law, on the ground that the mine-owners disregard it absolutely in the question of wages.

It is stated that arms and ammunition have been received by members of the Miners' Union, and that they will fight to protect themselves. In the meantime, hundreds of laborers are reported on the way from Duluth under the protection of armed guards of the Pinkerton type. Members of the Idaho militia have resigned sooner than serve to protect imported labor against the home working men, who are their friends and kinsmen. The situation is critical. Both sides are determined and active, and serious trouble is anticipated.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

ALL indications point to the fact that the proposed international monetary conference will become a certainty. Recent dispatches from London state that Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, declared England in favor of accepting the invitation to participate in a monetary congress. This declaration was made to representatives of bimetallic advocates from the various large cities of England, and it was received with pronounced pleasure. It shows that in the large industrial centers of Britain there prevails a strong feeling for the extension of silver as a money standard. However, Mr. Goschen was guarded in his utterances, and the inference may safely be drawn that the English delegates will come simply as passive participants, and not empowered to ratify any measure that may be adopted.

Official intelligence has been received at Washington that England, Austria and Italy are prepared to accept President Harrison's invitation to send delegates to the international monetary conference. Italy is at the head of the Latin Monetary Union, and her acceptance of the invitation will influence her colleagues. Invitations have been sent to all the European governments, but so far only those three have been officially heard from. It is reported, that there is a possibility of the conference assembling in July of the present year.

#### ITALY'S BANKRUPT CONDITION.

ITALY is in a very sad financial condition. It is on the verge of bankruptcy, and it is doubtful if the efforts and ability of the new ministry can avert it. The War Department has been swallowing immense sums without any apparent return. The new programme includes a reduction of the army. How far this will effect its standing in the triple alliance cannot at present be well ascertained. Many able Italian politicians are opposed to decreasing the army, on the ground that it is the only school where education, homogeneity and nationality are taught within the kingdom.

A very costly colonial experiment has been conducted for some time in eastern Africa by the Italian government. Vast sums of money have been expended, and so far no results have been obtained. It is proposed to abandon this colonial scheme entirely.

The London Times says that Italy's depressed condition is owing to the vast subsidies to railroads, municipalities and corporations given by the imperial government. Costly public works of very little material benefit have been undertaken, and are being operated in a loose, dishonest, extravagant way. The situation in Italy affects the financial centres of Europe, and it is said will retard recovery from the general depression which has prevailed for the past two years.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN PARTY.

TOMORROW and Monday, a large body of representative Presbyterian clergymen will be in our beautiful city. The party will probably number nearly seven hundred, and will practically include the most distinguished Presbyterians in the United States, except those located on the Pacific Coast. The company are on their way to attend the general assembly of the denomination to be held in Oregon.

As the company are expected to reach Salt Lake City near midnight tonight, we take occasion to bid them, a few hours in advance, a cordial welcome, coupled with the wish that their brief stay in the capital of Utah will be in every way pleasant. This sentiment is in no way diminished by the fact that according to newspaper dispatches, a degree of frigidity and offishness was manifested toward the "Mormons" by some of the people of the party, connected with their intended advent here. Anti-"Mormon" feeling is so general—especially among the denominational religionists—that it was hardly to be expected that all of these gentlemen would be totally free from it. It is a pleasure to note, however, that this unnecessary general prejudice has greatly abated of late, and the change even reaches the more broad-minded, the genuinely Christian clergymen of different denominations.

Of course, persons who surround themselves with a wall of sectarian prejudice, cannot be humanitarian in anything like a wide sense. But we have not the least doubt that there are men in the party of Presbyterians—perhaps